THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.—ACTS I: 11.

No. 27, Vol. LIII. Monday, July 6, 1891. Price One Penny.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 407.]

UPON the conclusion of President Woodruff's discourse, the congregation was addressed by

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH,

who said he had enjoyed exceedingly the proceedings of the Conference thus far, and had listened with pleasure to the remarks made by the brethren. Almost every topic in which they were interested had been dwelt upon in some form or other. The Spirit of the Lord had rested in great abundance upon the entire congregation, as well as those who had addressed them, so far as he had been able to judge. Points of doctrine, matters pertaining to our temporal concerns, our fidelity and faith in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, had received due consideration.

None among us should fail to recognize that there was ample room for improvement. We all had our weaknesses and made our mistakes. We daily appreciate the truth of the words, "Man is prone to evil as the sparks fly upward;" therefore, it was our duty to remain constantly upon our guard, and not to become unmindful of our responsibilities in the least degree. Our movements must be either backward or forward; hence every possible effort should be made to advance in the direction of truth and righteousness.

In regard to the rising generation to-day, we found ourselves somewhat peculiarly situated. In some parts the instruction of our children was in the hands of those who were not of the faith of the Latter-day Saints. From the conditions which existed around, it behoved us to be more watchful in this matter than was formerly the case. Not that he desired to say one word which would reflect upon those who were in the field as

teachers in the district schools, and against whom he had never heard a word leading toward the supposition that they made use of their positions to impress any particular faith or doctrine upon the minds of the scholars; yet the tendency of mankind was to create an impression upon others which was characteristic of the man himself. It should be our desire to foster education in every possible way—that which tended to enlighten and prepare a man for the discharge of his obligations both toward God and his neighbor. In sending their children to school, parents should look well to it that their spiritual training was not altogether neglected, and let them seek to inculcate correct principles in the minds of the young.

Associations should be conducted in our communities to aid in this work. Our Sabbath schools accomplished a great deal—they were probably the most active agencies outside the influence of home in directing the minds of the children for good. Then in addition to the Sabbath schools there were the Primary Associations, wherein little children were instructed by good and faithful sisters. The speaker also made mention of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations, which he feared, however, were not always made so potent for good as they might be. He meant by this that parents were frequently neglectful in not urging upon their sons and daughters the great importance of joining such associations and being regular in their attendance at the meetings. There was no subject fraught with greater consequences to the Latter-day Saints than that of the conditions now surrounding our children.

The world presumed that "Mormonism" was designed to stultify men and women, and to restrict their liberties; but when people became conversant with the principles of the Gospel which the Latter-day Saints had received, they would soon see the error into which they had fallen.

In conclusion he urged those present to remember the instructions given during Conference, carry these with them to their homes, and seek to profit by the testimonies which had been borne.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

addressed the Conference briefly. He referred to the organization of the Church sixty-one years ago to-day, with six members, and said that the gratitude of the Saints should be great for the blessings they enjoyed. God would not only judge and chastise the Saints for omitting to do His will, but would condemn and punish those who oppressed them. The speaker concluded by bearing testimony to the divine inspiration by which the Church had been led from its organization until now, manifested through the chosen servants of the Lord.

The choir sang an anthem:

Praise ye the Father.

Benediction by Elder C. W. Penrose.

2 p.m.

The choir and congregation sang:

O, ye mountains high, where the clear blue sky
Arches over the vales of the free,
Where the pure breezes blow and the clear streamlets flow,
How I've longed to your bosom to flee.

Prayer by Elder B. H. Roberts.

Behold the mountain of the Lord
In latter days shall rise,
On mountain tops, above the hills,
And draw the wond'ring eyes,

was sung by the choir.

ELDER JACOB GATES

said: I am glad of the opportunity of bearing testimony to the divinity of the work we are engaged in. I have been much interested in what has been said. I am assured of the great final triumph of this latter day work. I can bear testimony to what Brother Woodruff said this morning regarding the care the Lord has exercised over His Church. It is the work of the Lord, which has been a triumph all the way through. Many of the young never saw the Prophet Joseph. They do not appreciate him as they should. If they would live more closely to his teachings they would value him more.

I was present in Zion's Camp in 1834, when the revelation predicting a scourge upon the brethren was received by the Prophet. During that journey I listened to the Prophet, noting carefully his teachings and admonitions. One evening I had occasion to pass his tent, when I heard him say, in conversation, The brethren have not listened to my counsel and the scourge must come. Before we arrived at our destination the scourge appeared and the words of the Prophet were verified. The sympathies of Joseph were wrought upon, and he asked the Lord to take away the affliction, but the Lord said to him, You have predicted the scourge, and if you insist that it be turned away, it will fall upon you. I knew the character of that man. I knew him in life and I saw him in death, and I testify that he was one of the greatest Prophets that ever lived on the earth. This is proved by the principles he enunciated and the work he accomplished in a brief space of time. I also testify that the successors of Joseph in presiding over the Church have been and are now led by the same Spirit that directed him.

ELDER JOHN MORGAN

said he rejoiced that they had been enabled, through the blessing of God, to meet together at another Conference in peace and quietude, to listen to the words of admonition and counsel of their brethren. He expressed his great satisfaction at the prospects before them, as a Church and people, at the present time, and pointed to the responsibilities resting upon those in positions of authority. Hundreds of our missionaries were to-day laboring in the mission field, but this portion of the Church's work would not be finished until the Gospel message was carried to all the nations of the earth.

This was the work of God, and His hand was over it; the course of His kingdom was onward and upward, and to-day this work was moving grandly on, as God in the beginning designed that it should.

May God bless Israel and hasten the day when the nations of the earth shall be one, when His kingdom shall be established in its fulness, when Zion shall arise and shine and become the glory of the whole earth.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON said: There is one thought that has weighed very much upon my mind during our Conference, and probably it is because of the peculiar circumstances and the changed conditions which surround us. It is the supreme importance of members of this Church living in close communion with God—the necessity for a living testimony in the breasts of every one of us, that each may know for himself or herself that the course which is being pursued is in accordance with the mind and will of God.

If the officers of this Church were dependent upon the people, upon their sustenance, upon their confidence, and the people themselves did not know by any means except that which human wisdom would impart or human judgment justify, that they were taking the right course, we would be in a most unfortunate position, because constant changes are occurring. I need hardly refer to that which took place at our last Conference in order to bring this home to the minds of all. I allude now to the manifesto.

If the Lord were not with this Church, if He were not directing His servants, and the people themselves did not have the testimony of Jesus concerning this work, the issuance of that manifesto would have had a fatal effect upon thousands, perhaps, in the Church. I can say for myself that I never shrunk from anything in my life as I did from that. I know it was God who dictated it—that it was issued in accordance with the requirements of the Spirit of God; and I also know that every member of this Church who is living in close communion with the Lord has had a testimony—notwithstanding their natural feelings with reference thereto, notwithstanding the painful consequences which followed its adoption in relation to existing family relations—that it was the right thing to do. The outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the people at the time, upon the people who have come since to this Conference—the Spirit which has been bestowed upon us since we assembled, are all evidences to my mind that the Lord has borne a testimony to the Latter-day Saints concerning these matters.

There are many things connected with this subject that no doubt, if time and opportunity afforded, might be talked about to the satisfaction of many present. I was much impressed by the arguments made yesterday as to the duties which we owe to our government; and the line of distinction was drawn between religious and civil obligations. That distinction was made very plain, I presume, to every mind. While the argument was in progress the idea suggested itself to me that perhaps there might be some who would say, in listening to it and the revelations which God has given to us concerning our duties in regard to civil government, "Why, then, did you as a people place yourselves in an attitude of resistance to the laws which have been enacted?" For it is a well-known fact that many of our people have gone to prison, when by saying they were willing to obey the law—they were told, at least, in some instances—they might have escaped punishment. Now, to some persons there seems to be something irreconcilable, or that needs explanation, in this matter.

You may remember that yesterday afternoon a distinction was drawn—

though this was not dwelt upon—particularly in favor of constitutional law. We have held for many years—in fact since 1882—that any law directed against our marriage relations—which we believe to be a part of our religion—was in violation of the first amendment to the Constitution. In that view we have been sustained by very many good judges. There was the law of God on the one hand and the law of the land upon the other, the latter, as we believe, enacted by prejudice and leveled against our religion to destroy us. We considered it necessary, however, that this law should be obeyed to the very uttermost. This was explained to some extent during our last Conference. But these are the reasons we have had. We felt as though we would gladly go to prison, that we would endure all the penalties that could be inflicted upon us legally to vindicate the principle of religious liberty; we felt that our principles were being infringed upon by laws of this description. Whether our fellow citizens appreciate what we have done or not, we certainly feel that we have done a good work in thus standing in passive resistance—not active resistance—to the law which we regarded as an encroachment upon religious freedom. Every patriotic man in this country ought to applaud a people or an individual who stands up in defence of any principle that pertains to human rights. We have done this—we intended to do it—to call attention to what we looked upon as a wrong.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MUSIC IN THE TABERNACLE.

THE Latter-day Saints delight in the cultivation of the gifts and graces that go to ennoble and beautify life, and in the progress which has attracted the attention of the observant among those acquainted with them, the advancement which the Saints have made in the musical art has called forth considerable comment. A high standard of merit has been reached in vocal and instrumental music, and this fact is generally recognized among professionals in the United States. That great organization, the Tabernacle Choir, has no superior, if, indeed, it has an equal in its sphere. Sabbath after Sabbath are the congregations of the Saints privileged to hear the hymns of Zion rendered by the choir, over whose singing, and the accompaniment of the great organ, travelers become enthusiastic. Favorable notices in the newspapers of the country are frequent. As showing the tenor of these the following is taken from a letter by the daughter of the assistant attorney general of the United States, and published in the Washington *Evening Star*. The article is entitled "Beautiful Salt Lake City."

Did you know that Salt Lake City is one of the most beautiful places in the whole world? After luncheon we went to service in the Tabernacle. On each side of the organ are tiers and tiers of seats for the choir. We got good seats right in the middle aisle and watched the congregation come in. Then the organ struck up, and we stared at each other in wonder, for it is the most beautiful I ever heard, and was most admirably played. The "vox humana" stop was too much for me, and I actually wept; it was so exquisitely pathetic and sweet.

A leader stepped to the front and lifted his baton, and the choir of 300 rose like one man and burst into such a magnificent volume of music as I have seldom heard. It was grand. The roof acts as a sounding board and we could hear the words, and were perfectly carried away by the wonder of it. I never saw such training, for they sang like one voice. After the sermon the choir sang a glorious anthem, which I would give anything to hear again, and at the end of it the leader turned so as to face the congregation, and the organist struck up "Old Hundred," and that vast throng of people sang the dear old tune. It was tremendously impressive. Then there was a benediction and the service was over.

A correspondent of the national newspaper of the Welsh in America, the *Mirror*, devotes nearly two columns to the Tabernacle, the great choir, and a sketch of the conductor, Brother E. Stephens. Among other commendatory things it says:

Back of the pulpits is one of the largest organs in the world, also a great choir numbering 350 voices, conducted by a Welshman by the name of Evan Stephens, and I can assure you they sing well.

It is to be hoped they will enter the world's grand musical contest Eisteddfod, at Chicago, in 1893.

Then follows nearly a column giving a sketch of the life and musical progress, names of compositions and mammoth musical entertainments given by Brother Stephens, ending with:

Thus you perceive that I am not taking the columns of the *Mirror* to display an ordinary character, but one of the most successful and talented musicians on the continent of America. When Gilmore visited Salt Lake City lately, Stephens furnished him a chorus of 500 adults and 1000 juvenile voices to take part in his concerts. He has since organized a large choral society, and his Tabernacle Choir is doubtless the largest and best church choir in the world. In the face of all this, possibly some of my musical readers will smile incredulously and ask in derision: "Who speaketh thus? Can it be that true genius could take root and bloom in in the Zion of the Mormons, between the barren rocks of far away Utah?" To all such I say, Come and see, without lens of prejudice blinding your eyes.

The committee to arrange for a grand musical contest, to be held at Chicago during the World's Fair, in 1893, have sent an invitation to the Tabernacle Choir to enter the competition, which is for a prize of $5000. The famous Eisteddfod choirs of Wales are also to be invited to engage in the contest.

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Dr. Ludwig von Dolcke, an Icelander, is endeavoring to carry out a scheme to transport the whole of the population of Iceland to Alaska, to form a colony there.

By the thunderstorm in England on June 26 considerable damage was done to property through floods. Several persons and a great number of animals were killed by lightning.

A telegram dated June 26, from Las Vegas, New Mexico, U.S.A., says: The prospects of trouble with the Navajo Indians are increasing, and it has in consequence been deemed advisable to send for three troops of cavalry, who are now on patrol duty protecting ranches. A company of infantry is ready to be called out at an hour's notice. There are grave apprehensions of an outbreak of another Indian war.

The mail from Japan brings news of the capsizing of the steamer *Jap*, engaged in the coasting trade. The casualty occurred on the 4th of June, and fifty of the crew and passengers were drowned.

According to a return just laid upon the table of the House of Commons, the total revenue of the Church of England is £5,469,171 from ancient endowments, and £284,386 from private bounty since 1703.

At Manchester, on June 28, a 15-year old girl and 10-year old boy were playing with a revolver, when the boy pointed it at his sister in play, and snapped it, the result being that a bullet entered her head, killing her.

It was reported in St. Petersburg on June 28 that serious anti-Jewish disturbances, accompanied by bloodshed, have occurred recently in the province of Kherson, South Russia. The government maintains such strict secrecy that it is impossible to obtain details.

A new steel cuirass for covering the breast will shortly be introduced into the Austrian army. It is said to be impenetrable to the bullets of any rifle yet invented. It can be folded up and packed in any ordinary knapsack. The armies of the Triple Alliance will be provided with it.

Despatches from various parts of the United States report that the damage caused by floods during the last week in June is very extensive. Railway lines have been washed away, while in several cases families have had to save their lives by fleeing from their homes on rafts. In Germany the loss of life occasioned by the floods has been considerable.

Messrs. G. and J. Thomson, naval architects, of Glasgow, have prepared a model of a steamer—now to be seen at the naval exhibition—which they promise shall steam at the rate of 23½ knots an hour, and accomplish the Transatlantic voyage under five days. She will have twin screws, engines of triple compound, with four cylinders working four cranks, and indicating 33,000 horse power. She will provide accommodation for 700 first, 300 second, and 400 third-class passengers.

A statistical return relating to the population of the different colonies of the Australasian group appears in the Victorian *Government Gazette*. It is compiled by Mr. Hayter, government statist, and gives the estimated population in each colony on December 31 last year. Victoria is credited with a population of 1,133,000 persons; New South Wales, 1,146,100; Queensland, 414,716; South Australia, 327,770; West Australia, 44,994; Tasmania, 154,061; and New Zealand, 625,530, making a grand total of 3,846,161.

On June 29, the village of Vysoka, near Kuttenberg, in Bohemia, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. A peasant, whose brain had become affected by the excessive heat, while returning from work in the fields attacked and killed a neighbor and his wife, and afterwards murdered his own son, five years old. On being pursued by the enraged inhabitants of the village, the maniac defended himself with a revolver. He was, however, hard pressed by the people, and eventually threw himself into a pond, where he was drowned.

The late Sir W. Siemens tried the effect of the electric light in the cultivation of plants by night, but a Russian agriculturist, M. Spechnaff, is reported to have made a trial of seeds which he electrified for two minutes by means of a current, and repeated the operation ten times upon peas, beans, rye, etc., and found that, generally, the electrilization of seeds nearly doubled the rapidity of their growth. He then tried to electrilize the earth. He took large plates of zinc and copper, 72 centimetres (28 inches) high, and 45 centimetres (18 inches) wide, which were sunk deep into the ground at the extremity of flat iron bars, and joined them above the ground by an iron wire. The effect of this continuous current is stated to have been prodigious upon vegetables. A radish grew 44 centimetres (17.3 inches) in length, with a diameter of 14 centimetres (5½ inches), and a carrot 27 centimetres (10.6 inches) in diameter weighed 3 kilogrammes (6.6 lbs.); nor did this excess in size detract from their good quality. The harvest was in all four times superior to the ordinary for roots, and two or three times for plants.—*English Mechanic.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891.

PROVING THE WORLD.

"WHEREFORE, labor ye, labor ye in my vineyard for the last time—for the last time call upon the inhabitants of the earth," are the words of the Lord to His servants who are sent forth to declare the message of salvation, to reprove the world of their unrighteous deeds, and to warn them of a judgment which is to come. The call is made upon every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, that they may hear the word of the Lord, and have the opportunity of salvation through obedience to His laws. It is sent forth for the last time, because the hour of God's judgment is come, wherein He will redeem His people and usher in the millennial reign.

It is necessary that the way be prepared for the second coming of the Messiah, and this work is now being wrought out. An essential part of it is, that the inhabitants of the earth should be tested as to their willingness to receive Him. "Behold, I send you out to prove the world," the proving process being to ascertain whether or not they will accept of the kingdom of God when it is come nigh unto them. This fact will be determined upon the reception accorded to those whom the Lord has authorized to administer in His name, and upon whose testimony the world will be judged. "He that heareth you heareth me; and he that despiseth you despiseth me; and he that despiseth me despiseth Him that sent me."

The making of this test was one of the objects in sending the Elders out without purse or scrip; those who received them and administered to their needs were to be rewarded with the choice blessings of heaven; but those who rejected them were to come under a condemnation less tolerable than that of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment.

The Lord has directed His servants as to the proper course to follow with those who are unwilling to receive the Gospel. He says:

And whoso rejecteth you shall be rejected of my Father and His house; and you shall cleanse your feet in the secret places by the way for a testimony against them.

The manner of doing this is made known in a revelation given in September, 1832:

He that receiveth you not, go away from him alone, by yourselves, and cleanse your feet even with water, pure water, whether in heat or in cold,

and bear testimony of it unto your Father which is in heaven, and return not again unto that man. And in whatsoever village or city ye enter, do likewise.

Nevertheless, search diligently and spare not; and wo unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or your testimony concerning me.

Wo, I say again, unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or your testimony of me; for I the Almighty have laid my hands upon the nations, to scourge them for their wickedness.

Here is an important part of the duty that rests upon the missionaries; one which the Lord says they are to perform, "not in haste, neither in wrath nor with strife," but which is necessary to bind up the law and seal up the testimony relating to those who despise the words of Jehovah and invite His wrath and indignation. The people are to be called and warned, and if they will not receive the Gospel, the messengers are not to return to them, but to fulfil their duty as the Lord directs.

Laboring with and repeating warnings to those who continue to reject the principles of salvation is a waste of time and a departure from the word of the Lord. The Elders should deliver their message in the spirit and power of their divine calling, thus performing their duty with thoroughness and care. Those who receive them will become partakers of the blessings of heaven; those who refuse to believe should be dealt with as the Lord commands, and the Elders should pass on and present their testimony to others, acting under the advice of, and reporting their labors to their presiding officers, that all may be done and kept in order.

In the European Mission there are fields that have received comparatively little attention, because of the circumstances which have had to be contended with. The way is now open to reach some of these, and they should receive attention from the Presidents of Conferences and those laboring under their direction. Send out into these comparatively new fields, and complete the task of warning and proving the people. Some districts have been operated in for many years, and are now being worked to no good purpose, because the people have heard and do not want to receive the Gospel. Attention should be diverted from these to others where the necessity is greater, and where honest hearts may be awaiting the testimony of the servants of God. The duty of the missionaries is to carry out the whole of their calling to preach the Gospel, and to use every effort to warn all men, thus leaving them without excuse. In the due time of the Lord, He will bring the testimony of His wrath upon those who reject the truth—a testimony which follows the proving of the world by His servants. J. H. A.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters have been received from returning missionaries, giving the experience of immigrants to the United States. A communication from Elders J. E. Creer, Niels Frederickson and R. J. Dugdale says: "The immigration commissioners are very rigid in their examination of immigrants, most of whom are Italians and Jews. The general examination is

strict, the leading feature being as to the amount of money the immigrant possesses. With those destined for Utah, there is rigid questioning on belief in polygamy. The women who are *en route* to Utah, and all who are supposed to be 'Mormons,' are placed under oath that they will not enter into polygamy. If any refuse to take the oath, their photographs are taken, and they are sent back to Liverpool, where the American consul is notified, and is furnished with their photographs, as was the case with a Swedish couple and a young German girl recently. The accommodations on the boat from New York to Norfolk, for steerage and intermediate passengers, are very limited."

Elders Thomas H. Blackburn and C. Schneider write as follows: "The commissioners at New York examined those destined to Utah very closely in regard to polygamy; girls 11 to 14 years of age were questioned on this subject. They were also asked what they were going to Utah for, who sent for them, where they got their money, what they worked at, how much they earned, how long it took them to save up their fare, etc. Female detectives were also employed to go around among the women to learn what they could, and report it to the commissioners. The steerage passengers were taken to the barge office on Thursday morning, and some of them got through on Friday and the rest on Saturday. Those who had their luggage marked Utah were each given, by the officials a card on which was written 'Mormon,' to specially designate them to the examiners. On our journey further west we were well treated by the railway officials, except in a change of cars at Chattanooga, where the accommodations were insufficient for the number of passengers. On May 24, there was one death, while we were passing through Arkansas. This was Sister Jane E. Root, who was taken ill in the afternoon, but did not seem dangerous. She passed away in a quiet sleep. Mr. Sutcliffe, agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway, telegraphed ahead for a coffin, and she was interred at West Plains, Missouri, according to the request of her relatives."

NORWICH CONFERENCE.—Meetings of the Norwich Conference will be held in the Latter-day Saints' Chapel, Chapel Street, Lowestoft, Sunday, July 19, 1891, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 and 6:30 p.m.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE ON INFLUENZA.

IN my opinion, the answer to the riddle of influenza is poisoned nerves. The cause of the disease I take to be a specific poison of some kind which gains access to the body, and, having an elective affinity for the nervous system, wreaks its spite principally or entirely thereon. In some cases it seizes on that part of it which governs the machinery of respiration, in others on that which presides over the digestive functions; in others, again, it seems, as it were, to run up and down the nervous key-board, jarring the delicate mechanism and stirring up disorder and pain in different parts of the body with what almost seems malicious caprice. It is this that explains the almost infinite variety of neuralgic pains—head

ache, ear ache, face ache, lumbago, cramp in the stomach, etc.—which form so distressing a feature of the malady. It also explains the absolute loss of smell and taste which makes the taking of food the most wearisome of tasks, and it gives us the key to disorders of the sight and hearing, and the severe, though happily transient, affections of the eye and ear, which so frequently accompany influenza, and the lethargic stupor which occasionally follows it. It is the profound impression made on the nervous system by the poison that explains nearly all the after effects of the malady, and especially that prolonged and sometimes even permanent loss of vital energy which is perhaps its worst legacy.

The same deterioration of nerve force is seen in the slow and unsatisfactory healing of wounds which nearly all surgeons have observed in patients who have suffered from influenza. Even spontaneous gangrene of the extremities has taken place in several cases, as if the disease induced premature old age. As the nourishment of every tissue and organ in the body is under the direct control of the nervous system, it follows that anything which affects the latter has a prejudicial effect on the former; hence it is not surprising that influenza in many cases leaves its mark in damaged structure. Not only the lungs, but the kidneys, the heart, and other internal organs and the nervous matter itself may suffer in this way. No wonder that so many persons never "feel the same" after an attack, that some develop consumption, that a few become paralyzed, and that there are even instances in which insanity has followed the malady.

What then is the nature of this insidious poison that has so baleful an effect on the nerves? On that point the doctors of the end of the nineteenth century are as much in the dark as their predecessors at the beginning of the sixteenth. We have not got beyond the "something subtle and occult" of Molineux. It is needless to say that microbes have been sought for, and several have been found, but not, so far, the one that is "wanted." * * * That the cause of the disease, however, is a living germ of some kind can hardly be doubted; this is the only hypothesis which explains all the facts. The sky, the sea, the earth, and the waters under the earth have been searched in vain for something that would furnish a solution of the riddle. The weather has been tried and found wanting; one has only to glance through the list of epidemics to see that influenza has been rife in every possible variety of weather and at every season of the year. It has prevailed in different places at the same time under exactly opposite meteorological conditions. * * *

Influenza thus spreads both by aerial transportation and by contagion; the latter alone is inadequate to explain the sudden outbreak of the disease in widely distant countries at the same time, and the curious way in which it has been known to attack the crews of ships at sea, where communication with infected places or persons was out of the question. It is impossible to explain such cases by contagion; the victims can only have succumbed to a cause acting on them all at the same instant of time, as they would all have got wet if exposed to a shower of rain. In the case of these sudden visitations of influenza we must suppose that there is something like a shower of germs.

Regarding the treatment of influenza there is not much to be said. As in all fevers which run a definite course, the doctor's duty is practically confined to keeping up the patient's strength and warding off complications. The best way to do this is to insist on his going to bed as soon as the enemy is upon him, and remaining there as long as it is necessary. If this were done as a matter of routine in every case of influenza, however trivial it may seem to be, there would be fewer deaths from relapses and complications. In very mild cases it may be sufficient to confine the patient to his room, but if allowed to be up he will be almost sure to take liberties with himself, and catch cold by some trifling exposure. It is the mild attacks that often lead to the worst consequences, simply because they are neglected.

Elimination of poisonous products should be promoted in the usual way, but anything like "lowering" treatment should be religiously avoided. It is a fatal mistake to treat influenza as an acute inflammatory disease; support, not depletion, is the secret of success. This truth was sometimes even borne in on the minds of the older physicians by witnessing the disastrous effects of bleeding in influenza, and I need not say that the evidence must indeed have been overwhelmingly strong to make these champions of the lancet believe that their favorite panacea was worse than useless. How convincing the evidence was we may learn from an example. In the epidemic of 1557, in a small town near Madrid, some 2,000 persons contracted the disease; they were all bled, and all died. Mr. Rider Haggard's bloodthirsty imagination could not conceive a more wholesale butchery! Most modern authors attribute the enormous mortality in the older epidemics not so much to the influenza itself as to the treatment: "Seignare, seignare, ensuita purgare," was the general rule, with the result that the patient was deprived of his life as well as cured of his disease.

There is one point to which I think it well to call special attention. There are, of course, fashions in medicine as in other things, and at present what are called "antipyretics," that is to say, remedies which reduce the temperature, are much in vogue. The clinical thermometer is a most valuable instrument, but it should not be made a fetish. In certain fevers, as, for instance, in rheumatism, where the mere excess of heat-production may kill the patient, reduction of the temperature is a matter of vital importance, and almost any means may justifiably be used to that end. In a "feveret" like influenza, however, a temperature of 103 deg. or even 104 deg. has no serious significance; it will speedily subside of itself, and requires no aid from medical art. It should never be forgotten that some drugs which reduce temperature also reduce the patient, and experienced physicians could tell of many deaths due solely to the unwise use of these agents by practitioners who take the thermometer as a guide to be followed with unreasoning obedience.

After recovery the really dangerous time may be said to have come. The busy man will not be restrained, but will rush back to his work, and in a week or two he is in the deadly grip of pneumonia. For some little time after the most trivial attack of influenza the greatest care is necessary.

to prevent relapse, and it will be well if extra precautions are taken against catching cold for a considerable period afterwards. Of the consequences of influenza it may be said with the most literal truth that he that loveth the danger shall perish in it.—*Fortnightly Review.*

JERUSALEM AND THE JEWS.

THE following are extracts from letters written by correspondents of *The Age to Come Herald*, at Jerusalem, and they show how marked is the attention that is being drawn to the commencement of the return of the Jews to Palestine. Mrs. A. E. Davis writes:

There is much to encourage us at this time. I fear but few realize the evidences and the certainty of the immediate coming of Christ's kingdom. Yet as regards the interest in Jerusalem as the holy city of the Bible, many clergymen are always coming to visit it. There are forty from America here now. I hope they will get thoroughly posted in relation to the improvements which have already been made here, and more particularly of the great work yet to be done. This is most certainly the right time to come and view the situation.

I am told that soon eight thousand Jews are coming to Jerusalem, and it seems that a preparation is being made for them. I am also told there will soon be erected on the Bethlehem road two thousand five hundred houses, likewise, that just over the Kedron valley there are one hundred and ten houses going up.

There is a growing faith among the Jews that the time of the end of Gentile rule has come. I am further informed by Jews who ought to know, that there are four men of great wealth now in Constantinople to obtain permission of the Turkish government to buy Palestine. These men are Jews, and if they succeed at Constantinople, they will go further into Europe to secure, if possible, promises from the great Christian powers there to protect the Jews as a nation in their own land.

The Jews here do not believe that Russia will sign any such compact, but that Russia having large possessions in and around Jerusalem, will be almost certain to war against any new powers holding or getting possession of Palestine, which they will regard as an encroachment upon their supposed rights here. * * * These ideas are current here among the Jews, and that the return of Israel and restoration of Jerusalem has commenced, there can be no doubt.

As regards the question whether the Sultan will sell Palestine to the Jews, the following is the view of the editor of *The Age to Come Herald*, namely, that Israelites will find it more feasible to make homes for themselves in Palestine under the Turkish government than under any other, and that Turkey will continue to hold the balance of power among the Christian nations until the final outbreak, and soon after that Christ will take the dominion Himself, and all the nations who have burdened themselves with Jerusalem as a burdensome stone, will be overthrown, and Christ's kingdom will be established over the whole earth.

Everything looks nearly, if not fully, ripe for a time of trouble. But the dear Lord will take care of His people. "In Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem shall He deliver, as the Lord hath said."

Mrs. Amelia Gould says in her letter:

I am asked concerning what is taking place in and around Jerusalem in fulfilment of prophecy. I answer that the Jews are returning in great numbers, and are buying and building hundreds of houses in the exact limit described in Jeremiah xxxi. 38, 40, and Zechariah xiv. 10. They are

also buying large parcels of ground, and settling on them as agriculturists; ten colonies being about ten years old, and these are very flourishing, one colony alone having planted five millions of vines and many trees; some with the intention of raising the silkworm and others taking up some other branch of industry. This also is in fulfilment of Jeremiah xxxii. 37, as they are scattered over the country from the neighborhood of Jaffa and Haifa to Jerusalem. Here is a change in the Jewish nature, which they themselves observe with astonishment, their taste and habits in the past having been money brokers and merchants, dwellers in cities and not in the country.

We have been witnesses of this return and rebuilding, for when we came to Jerusalem nine years ago, this had not begun, but God's time having come for these fulfilments, He has used the persecutions in Russia and Germany to stir them up and bring them here to their own land. And as He says, He will "bring them into the wilderness of His people, and there He will plead with them," surely He is fulfilling this, for is this land not a wilderness? and has it not been made so by their unfaithfulness? And will He not indeed fulfil the second restoration of them from exile? Yes, we look for it, and we feel it is nigh, even at the doors.

In the prophecies God so connects the return of the Jews, the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and the restoration of the latter rain that they must go hand in hand, if this is the Lord's time for this fulfilment. The fact is that the rainfall has increased very much within the past few years; also the period during which the rain falls has changed. A few years ago no rain was ever known to fall after March, but of late years we have had heavy rains in April and May, and even during every month of the year. The time of the latter rains is indicated in Joel ii. 23, and that is between March and April. This change in the rain produces a change, of course, in climate, and in the fertility of the land; and this we have had opportunity to remark very decidedly. The peasants are making terraces upon the mountain sides, and planting vineyards and olive-yards, where all was barren rock and desolation when we came here.

Fine carriage roads are made from Jaffa to Jerusalem, to Hebron, to Jericho and to Ain Kairim, all within our observation. The trade of Jerusalem is now principally in the hands of Jews, as is clearly to be seen on Saturday, when the streets are comparatively quiet, so few peasants thinking it worth their while to come in with vegetable or other wares, and very few carriages running on the Jaffa road, their patrons being chiefly Jews, and they observing the letter of their sabbath much more strictly than in America. A few years ago Jews were so persecuted on the streets that they feared to go to many places, but now the Jew has his rights and truly Jerusalem is ceasing to be trodden down of the Gentile.

All these things are wonderful signs of the days in which we are living, and are surely a loud call to the world to prepare for those things that are about to come to pass on the earth. Even while I am writing, one of our friends comes in, and tells of several new settlements of Jews between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and also on the hill Goath and in the fields towards the brook Kedron.

One of the most important lessons to be learned in life is the value of time. One might rightly call time his estate, which the young so rarely prize until it has slipped far beyond their grasp. The man who has squandered the precious hours of life's seed-time, finds that he cannot reap the golden harvest in life's autumn. He that has no hours of idleness, but performs each duty in its proper season, and occupies his leisure moments with his books, or in pursuit of useful knowledge, is the man who reaps abundantly in the harvest of life; while he who delays each

task till the burdens accumulate and overwhelm him, sinks in helpless despair. Lost wealth may be replaced by industry, lost health by strictly obeying the laws of life, but lost time is gone forever. How many there are who let the precious minutes pass unheeded, with little or no thought of their value until it is too late, when they vainly wish for their return! It is the wise who work while the sun shines, always remembering that the busy life of the honest, earnest worker ever brings the sweetest joy.

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

On June 9, a miner, Larry Campbell, was killed in the Eureka Hill mine, by a falling stone.

The Rio Grande Western railway company is surveying a route for an extension of its road from Marysvale, Utah, to San Francisco.

On June 10, at Orangeville, Emery County, a young child of Amasa Scoville fell into a ditch in front of the house, and was drowned.

J. H. Young, recently general manager of the Utah Central Railway, has been made superintendent of the Utah division of the Union Pacific.

The anti-"Mormon" branch of the republican party in Utah held a meeting on June 13, and passed resolutions opposing a division on national party lines.

News from Salt Lake City on July 20 says that Alexander McRae, the venerable Bishop of the Eleventh Ward, was very ill, and death was near at hand.

At East Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, June 18, a young man named Samuel W. Oliver was attacked with a fainting spell, and fell into a canal. He was drowned.

During a thunderstorm on June 13, William Harrick's residence in Ogden was set on fire by lightning. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society is preparing for the Territorial fair of 1891, which is to be held at the exposition buildings in Salt Lake City in October.

A reunion of the surviving members of the Mormon Battalion, and the families of all the members, is to be held on July 16, at the residence of Bishop P. G. Taylor, Harrisville, Weber County.

The contract has been let for the construction of the first 200 miles of the Salt Lake, Boise and Seattle railway. This division reaches from Salt Lake City to a point midway between Oakley and the Snake River, Idaho.

On June 17, a negro named Jones, a prisoner in the penitentiary, seized a table knife and made a vicious attack on John Smith, a fellow prisoner. Smith was almost cut to pieces before Jones was overpowered, and the result may be fatal.

P. H. Fanning and W. S. Ferris, two recent arrivals in Salt Lake, were arrested on June 18 on a charge of arson, and were held to await the action of the grand jury. They are accused of setting fire to their store, to secure the insurance money.

A mass meeting was held in Bountiful, Davis County, on June 13, at which a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in the construction of the street railway from Salt Lake to Bountiful. A considerable amount has already been subscribed. The road is built to Hot Springs.

On June 13, the Supreme Court gave its decision in the Salt Lake City office cases. The court said that six of the Gentiles in the city council had usurped and intruded into the office, to which the candidates of the people's party had been duly elected in February, 1890. The usurpers have been engaged in conducting the city's affairs for fifteen months, and squandering the people's money.